

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there — to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

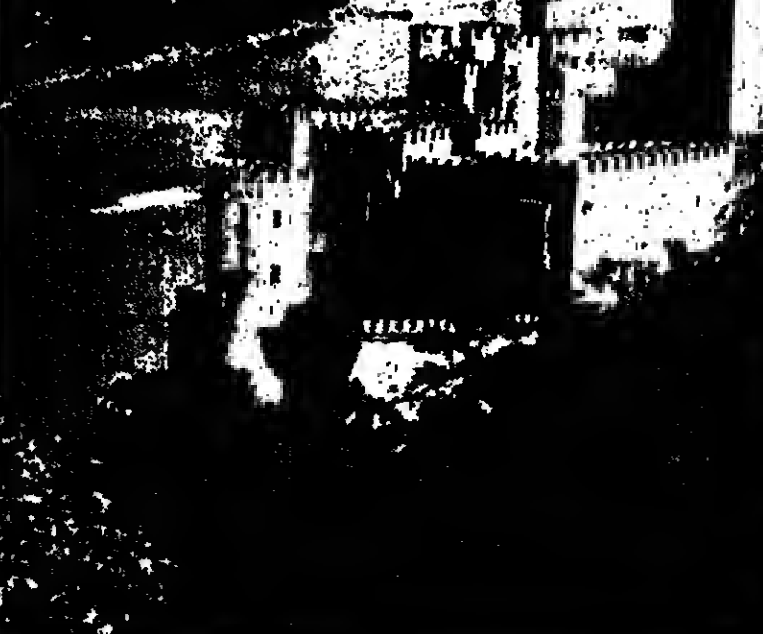
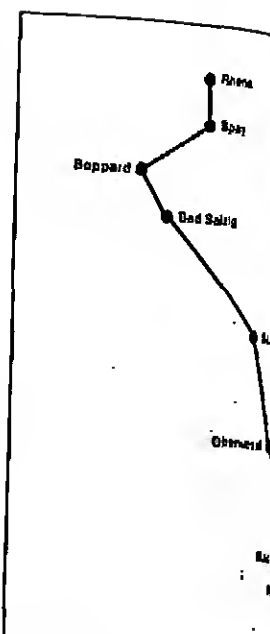
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

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## Kohl in Tokyo: security and trade top the agenda

Chancellor Helmut Kohl held wide-ranging talks in Asian capitals during a tour of the region. Here, correspondents report from Tokyo, New Delhi and Jakarta.

Tokyo placed a high value on German science, medicine and philosophy, art and music and, last but not least, the German military system.

The two countries, World War II allies, have each made great strides in reconstruction since their defeat in 1945.

They now rank alongside the United States as the largest industrialised countries in the free world and leading trading nations.

They are both "locomotives" of world trade and both feel, after bitter past experience, specially committed to basic democratic values.

They share a special responsibility for achieving the international economic objectives outlined at the Williamsburg summit.

The latest Japanese decisions to boost the economy mainly by stepping up domestic demand and to further open the home market to imports were welcomed by Bonn as a step in the right direction.

Both countries depend on foreign trade and stand up for the principle of free world trade and against the temptation to resort to protectionism.

Bonn's attitude is appreciated by Tokyo, but the Bonn government needs further cooperation by Japan, especially in eliminating bureaucratic barriers, if it is to uppose demands in the European Community for protective tariffs against imports from Japan.

Experience in the European Community has shown how great the advantages of trade between advanced industrial states can be.

So everyone stands to benefit from an increase in trade between Europe and Japan. Germany and Japan can likewise only gain from a substantial increase in cooperation in science, research and technology. Chancellor Kohl's visit was not just devoted to trade matters. Trade, in any case, is mainly the responsibility of

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Sharing a joke... Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone (right) and Chancellor Kohl in Tokyo. (Photo: dpa)

## New Delhi: a good time to get together again

A glance at the newspapers in New Delhi and talks with people in the Indian capital showed that Chancellor Kohl's visit was viewed with satisfaction.

In many cases it was seen as a fresh start in Indo-German relations — even though it was only a stopover and other countries, such as Britain or France, maintain much closer ties at this level.

It was the first visit to India by a Bonn Chancellor since Kurt Georg Kiesinger paid the country a visit in 1967.

The initial response in the Indian Press was overwhelmingly positive, with the emphasis mainly being placed on economic ties between the two countries.

The current official German view is that ties are unproblematic, although they are no longer as dynamic as they

were in the late 1950s when Bonn embarked on bilateral aid.

Aid continues to this day, but it began with such spectacular projects as the Rourkela steelworks.

Even so, trade has increased steadily. German imports from India, mainly clothing and textiles, last year totalled DM1.3bn, or nearly twice the 1975 figure. German exports to India, mainly steel and machinery, last year totalled DM2.1bn and were more than double the figure for 1975.

The Federal Republic of Germany is now India's fifth-largest customer after the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan and Britain.

It is also the fifth-largest exporter to India: after the United States, Iran, the Soviet Union and Japan.

German direct investment has also been on the increase again of late, although at roughly DM210m in the first six months of this year it was not much higher than 10 years ago, when the figure was DM181m.

In the number of joint ventures by licence-agreement or joint company the Federal Republic ranks third, with 1,292 projects sanctioned.

The lead is held by Britain, with 1,641 projects, followed by the United States, with 1,408.

These figures are noteworthy, if not very spectacular. They fail to paper over the fact that for a wide range of reasons German businessmen seem to have forgotten India a little in recent years.

Access to this gigantic market has never been easy, partly because it is so complex and partly because Indian economic policy is not always clear and to this day remains restrictive, but mainly because of red tape.

There has been no lack of disap-

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## Jakarta: appeal to Third World

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has called on the Third World countries in urging about balanced and controlled development and try and influence the course of Asian capitals.

Chancellor emphasised Nato's mission to deploy new medium-range missiles as a means of restoring balance and preserving peace in the region.

Indonesian President Suharto stressed that Indonesia must show serious intent in eliminating bureaucratic barriers, if it is to uppose demands in the European Community for protective tariffs against imports from Japan.

Experience in the European Community has shown how great the advantages of trade between advanced industrial states can be.

Chancellor's visit, he felt sure, will play its part in consolidating the ties of friendship between their peoples.

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next edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 27 November.



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chancellor Kohl in New Delhi. (Photo: AP)



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Bonn and East Berlin hold on despite Geneva

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Bonn government is treading a tricky path in its *Deutschlandpolitik*. It runs the risk of being accused by GDR propagandists of contributing toward a deterioration in relations.

East Berlin says Bonn is not merely approving the deployment of new US missiles but also of seeking to justify it.

At the same time Bonn is sounding out with some anxiety whether as a result the intra-German ties of the CDU/CSU-FDP government really stand to take a serious knock.

The Federal government cannot even be blamed for these mixed feelings. They are part and parcel of East-West tension.

To this extent the two German states may not share a direct identity of interests, but they are in a similar conflict of interests.

The GDR is probably as unenthusiastic about the probably inevitable Soviet decision to go ahead officially with the deployment of fresh Russian missiles in East Germany as Bonn is of missile modernisation.

As the deadline for deployment draws near even Christian Democrats who keep strictly to the party line are wondering on the quiet whether the limited strategic benefit of Pershing 2 and Cruise missile outweights the considerable political and psychological damage missile modernisation will cause.

Herr Honecker, the GDR leader, must see as more than a mere blemish the fact that the new Soviet missiles will be accompanied by even more Russian troops to service them.

The two German states are suffering from the consequences of the great powers' nuclear policies. But they can-

not prevent them, merely ease their effect.

This is the purpose of a plan drawn up by the Bonn Chancellor's Office to enable the Federal government to keep up business as usual with the GDR beyond 22 November, the day on which the first new US missiles are due to arrive.

Assuming it is right to expect the Geneva talks delegations to quit the conference table but, figuratively speaking, to leave the table in place so they can return to it after a suitable break, then only this break would need to be bridged over.

With this aim in view intra-German talks, currently in progress at various levels, involving various parties and dealing with various issues, are to be continued.

The list of Intra-German talks at over a dozen levels extends until March next year.

The agreement on purification of the water in a border river, the cost of which is to be shared by Bonn, Bavaria and the GDR, is the first instance of a joint environmental protection project.

It could be followed by others for the rivers Werra and Elbe.

## Goodwill gesture

Following a gesture of good will by East Berlin, the intra-German cultural talks have now gone into their second round.

They will probably be as protracted as the talks on a legal assistance agreement.

It may sound paradoxical, but projects that prove difficult and complex at least ensure a backlog of subject matter on which the two German states can keep on talking.

Spectacular events, fresh loans by the West or travel easements by the East, are most unlikely in the near future.

But with a little luck, skill and patience intra-German ties could be made to outlast the winter by dint of sheer routine.

Klaus Dreher  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 November 1983)

## Kohl's talks in Tokyo

commitments and is willing to supply the latest in military technology to the United States.

It is also preparing to defend by itself to a distance of 1,000 nautical miles the maritime routes to Japan that are so important for it as a trading nation.

The Japanese take a calm view of 'peace rallies' in Germany. In the past they have had much more serious clashes in their own country.

They are well aware of the arguments. The Socialists, Japan's leading opposition party, advocate a policy of unarmed neutrality.

In a recent Japanese parliamentary debate on security policy Premier Nakasone made it clear that nuclear weapons will neither disappear nor be reduced in number by making speeches against them, as was done by the Socialists and Communists.

Soviet SS-20 missiles are a threat not only to Western Europe. They are also aimed at targets in China and Japan,

and steadily increasing numbers are being deployed in the Soviet Far East.

The Japanese took a dim view of Soviet offers to withdraw to the east some of the missiles aimed at targets in Europe. The West is not going to take the Kremlin up on such offers.

At the Williamsburg summit, where Mr Nakasone endorsed the Nato dual-track decision, the joint declaration noted that: "The security of our countries is indivisible and must be dealt with on a global basis."

Chancellor Kohl in Tokyo expressed full understanding of Japanese security interests and of Tokyo's call for Soviet missiles to be scrapped and not transferred to Asia.

In Japan people are as well aware as they are in America and in Western Europe that we are all in the same boat.

Tokyo endorsed the Western negotiating position partly because Japan feels that President Reagan must enjoy the united backing of his allies in negotiations with Moscow.

Only then can there be hopes of a settlement being negotiated in Geneva.

Siegfried Thielbeer  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 November 1983)

## India's huge potential

Continued from page 1

pointments from the German point of view. For the Indians too, a number of great expectations have not been fulfilled.

In the 1970s other export markets and investment locations in Latin America and Asia seemed more promising and potentially more profitable than India to German businessmen.

A number of these alternatives, such as Iran, have since proved a let-down. Well-known German companies such as BASF, Bayer, Bosch, Daimler-Benz, Demag, Gutehoffnungshütte, Hoechst, Krupp, Lurgi, Mannesmann and Siemens are represented in India and continue to show interest.

But for many German companies India seems to have stayed white on the map, or so the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce and trade experts at the German embassy in New Delhi feel.

The world has changed since the recession. German manufacturers can no longer sell just anything they see fit to manufacture; they have to get out there and collar their customers.

Markets that used to be promising are now marking time because of the debt crisis. China used to be seen as the future foremost economic power in Asia. India now seems to be getting another look-in.

Planning staff at the Bonn Foreign Office recently noted in a survey that India could hold its own in comparison with China.

It represents much of a sub-continent and a population of 700 million, which makes it the second-largest nation in the world, as everyone knows.

It is also the ninth-largest industrial power, which comes as a surprise to most people.

India, the planners said, was relatively independent of international economic trends and very much comparable with China in technology.

It manufactured its own computers and built nuclear power stations, satellites and rockets.

At the same time a number of obstacles to external trade have been lowered

in India, with restrictive policies having been eased slightly.

"The Indians," says the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi, "have grown more open in the face of strict import controls, especially over the past decade. Industrial base has been widened."

An arguably even more point to be made is that India has now gained a certain amount of the rich in India that no longer keen to buy imported goods.

No there are many signs that the Indian market, and with it Indian economic ties, must be seen in a new light from a few years ago.

A characteristic feature is the interest shown by the Japanese, now extremely successful in India, in the development of Indian-made cars.

Suzuki Motor Co. has signed a licensing agreement with Maruti to produce a share in the Indian car market.

Volkswagen, having missed the market in the past, is still looking for a way to get its foot in the Indian market.

Japanese commitments in India have extended to the car market too, which is likewise under Japanese influence.

France, another competitor, is active in India, especially in the trade (Mirage jet fighters), which lead to preference for French in other sectors.

Competition for the few markets that have yet to be opened.

Herr Kohl's visit certainly came right time to step up relations between India and the Federal Republic.

In economic terms India's position as a partner at next year's fair may well prove more important.

For India this special show, demonstrating the capacity and diversity of the Indian economy, will be the largest projects of the kind ever undertaken.

For German industry there are to be fine opportunities in India. They are put to good use.

Germany is a slogan that has lost the glamour it once had, but shines.

This is shown by export and import successes achieved by many German companies.

Let that not be taken as a sign of becoming any easier to establish a foothold in India, but surely the truth of the Japanese and Chinese.

J. Jürgens  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 November 1983)

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## HOME AFFAIRS

## The shibboleth that shows jumpiness of the CDU

allegedly paid by the Flick group of companies.

But there is a widespread fear that Count Lambsdorff could become involved directly in a court case. This would make his resignation inevitable.

Speculation about his being replaced by Strauss has been rejected by the Chancellor.

Kohl seems to want to leave it to the FDP to name Lambsdorff's successor.

But there are other, even weightier, problems involving economic, social and fiscal policies — the issues on which the government received its mandate.

The CDU defeat in Hesse is blamed primarily on the fact that the public is feeling the effects of the belt-tightening imposed by the government in a bid to put the budget on an even keel and bring about an economic upturn.

This includes above all the cutbacks in social benefits — which are made more painful by the fact that there is no evidence of any beneficial effects.

The public disaffection is aggravated by the factionalism within the CDU.

Kohl is thoroughly familiar with the difficulty of keeping opposing wings together.

He has been unable to stop the latest tug-of-war between the left wing social affairs committees and the right wing business lobby.

## Kohl censured by Strauss over Grenada

CDU leader Franz Josef Strauss has sharply criticised the Bonn government for its attitude towards the US occupation of Grenada.

He has censured Chancellor Helmut Kohl for not having consulted him on the Grenada issue and has urged more solidarity with the USA.

Strauss's statements boil down to the fact that Germany publicly support the US position on Grenada.

Between actions no matter what. Strauss indirectly touches on the scope of German foreign policy and its independence of the USA within Nato.

The desire for independence has wide support. The SPD in particular is making a point of not giving the impression of being a US outpost.

Strauss knows that the issue cannot be handled in a black-and-white manner. In the early 1960s, when he played the card against the Nato support, his stance was exactly reversed.

Then he adopted the French line of independence from the USA.

Today — as then — Strauss is interested in fomenting internal disputes within the CDU camp than in any policy line. He hopes that these disputes will further his own aims.

Then it was Ludwig Erhard who had censored him, today it is Helmut Kohl. Strauss has not changed. He adapts his positions to the needs of the moment.

Achim Melchers  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 31 October 1983)

In fact, the so-called Albrecht Paper that he commissioned and that would give more priority to business only served to add fuel to the dispute. The Chancellor has meanwhile distanced himself from the paper.

The main burden now rests on Social Affairs Minister Norbert Blum who has so far managed to make his left wing toe the austerity line. But he will be unable to keep his faction in check if the government tries to impose further cutbacks on old age pensioners and workers.

Blum is trying to meet the unions halfway to enable them to come up with something resembling a success, like early retirement.

The Chancellor favours a solution with a time limit. He is convinced that the present trend will eventually be reversed and that the unions will call for longer working lives.

Politicians of all coalition parties have repeatedly praised the cooperation among them. And indeed — like in the early days of the SPD-FDP coalition — there are no major differences of views on foreign and security policy and *Deutschlandpolitik*. This is so despite the fact that this sector was largely left out of the coalition agreement.

Domestic policy is also relatively uncontroversial. The true source of conflict is likely to lie in the economic and social affairs sectors.

## SPD is all set to reject deployment

since his party could adopt a "no" to deployment.

A master of mental acrobatics, he has undertaken to prove that the rejection of the two-track decision towards the end of this year is the direct consequence of the opposite made four years earlier.

But for the sake of peace within the party he is prepared to formulate the rejection in a way that will not totally isolate Schmidt and his followers.

Even so, Bahr will stress at the Cologne meeting that, in his view, the Soviets have gone out of their way to offer compromise solutions.

Hans Apel is somewhere in the middle between Bahr and Schmidt. Like Schmidt, he is concerned over his personal credibility. But he does not want to become the conservatives' advocate.

As far back as last summer, Apel said that those frontliners who approve of the two-track decision would "commit political suicide."

He has therefore tried to build a second front: a conditional "no" to deployment. He calls it a "nuanced no."

What this boils down to is a clear yes to Nato and the Bundeswehr, and no final rejection of the deployment.

This course of action is meant to prevent the SPD from becoming totally isolated should Moscow and Washington reach an agreement in Geneva after all — an agreement calling for the deployment of only a certain number of missiles in Germany.

There has, however, been growing criticism within the conservative camp about the manner of governing.

The Chancellor is being criticised for holding too few Cabinet meetings and for his generally imperturbable manner. This has earned him the accusation of wanting to "ride to power in a sleeping car."

But he persists with his many discreet individual discussions rather than Cabinet meetings, playing the game with the cards close to his chest.

CDU parliamentary party leader Alfred Dregger vented his disappointment over the lost election in Hesse by criticising the poor manner in which the government was selling its policy.

Kohl rejected the criticism on behalf of both his party headquarters and his Press and Information Office.

He suggested to Dregger that he should improve his parliamentary group's PR work.

The transfer of the experienced press liaison man Eduard Ackermann to the Chancellery has made itself felt.

Anybody talking with the Chancellor these days can feel his unbroken pleasure in bearing responsibility.

He in no way suffers from his burden. In fact, the more hectic things get around him, the thicker his skin becomes.

He likes to stress that he has always been better at long-distance running than at sprinting.

Commenting on the complaints around him, he says: "Better foolish talk and the right vote than the other way around."

Helmut Klein  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 October 1983)

Together with Bahr and Horst Ehmke, Apel was chosen for the tricky task of drafting the relevant motion in Cologne.

Much will depend on the wording of the motion. The idea is that it should meet the grassroots wish for a clear rejection of the deployment while helping Schmidt and his followers save face.

The three authors of the motion were picked because they represent the three main factions in the party.

But only a week or so ago, Apel seemed to have become convinced that the general mood in the party would not permit him to uphold his stance.

He has meanwhile turned down the assignment on the grounds that he was unable to do what was expected of him. His place has been taken by former Family Affairs Minister Antje Huber.

The change will not interfere with the timetable because the motion is to be drafted after the Geneva talks are expected to have ended.

This is another departure from the norm for a party that has always prepared such motions well ahead of time, evaluating and examining them before putting them to the vote.

In the meantime, it is becoming increasingly difficult to formulate the "no" as diplomatically as possible and yet clearly enough to suit grassroots views.

The fronts between the factions have been stiffened still further by America's action in Grenada.

Whenever the missiles issue is raised, the Social Democrats now point to Grenada.

The party now sees its worst fears about the Washington menace confirmed.

Rudolf Grosskopf  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 6 November 1983)



News of the sensational EEC breakthrough was announced on the radio as I was driving back to Brussels from Luxembourg.

The 875th meeting of EEC Agriculture Ministers had ended early that morning with decisions that finally opened the door to membership talks with Spain and Portugal.

It could not be long before Spain and Portugal were full members, the programme presenter jubilantly claimed in Cologne. Not a word of it was true.

Yet for six years negotiations on southern enlargement of the European Community have been so protracted that every knot unraveled seems like a gigantic step forward toward European integration.

Politicians have never been reticent about proclaiming good intentions. But fine words have often concealed conditions that couldn't be met.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is arguably the most important advocate of Spanish membership of the Common Market.

"While he was in the chair the Federal Republic did a great deal to speed up the talks," Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morán said.

But that is to ignore the role of Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, who continues staunchly to oppose any idea of an increase in VAT remittances to Brussels.

And unless the EEC has more money in the kitty, especially from Germany, there will be nothing it can do for Spain or Portugal.

There is constant reiteration of the general political target of strengthening the two young Iberian democracies by allowing Spain and Portugal to join the EEC.

But it is seldom followed by any mention of the financial framework within which accession is to take place.

The cost of accession is not an insuperable obstacle for the Community, and given the importance of enlargement it cannot be considered too high either.

But: "The size of the budget in its present form would increase by 15 to 20 per cent. Net transfers to the two new member-countries, based on an imaginary budget of the 12 for 1981, would amount to between 850 and 1,400 million ecua, or between four and six per cent of the enlarged Community's budget."

This quote is taken from the European Commission's November 1982 paper on enlargement, and there can be no challenging the figures.

Many people who are keen on Spain and Portugal joining the EEC are as unaware of these figures as they are of

## THE EEC

# Spain and Portugal begin to lose interest

the final document drawn up by EEC leaders at the July 1983 Stuttgart summit.

"Membership talks with Spain and Portugal," it stated, "are being conducted with a view to arriving at a conclusion in time for the terms to be notified together with the results of negotiations on future Community finances."

This may sound fine, but in reality it amounts to a brush-off. As long as Community finances remain controversial the pathway to EEC enlargement will be blocked.

The Athens summit in December will make no difference to the opposite viewpoints of the rich and poor in the EEC. A "no" to Spain is thus a foregone conclusion.

Against this background the latest round of talks between EEC Agriculture Ministers must be seen in a different light.

The 10 Ministers unanimously agreed to adjust to the existing state of affairs within the Community on Mediterranean products.

What that meant was that the EEC farm lobby was prepared yet again to spend money hand over fist even though the Community will no longer be able to meet current expenses from funds in hand by the end of the year.

The Agriculture Ministers also plan to protect apricots, aubergines and tomatoes from competition from non-EEC countries.

This seems sure to have the same disastrous consequences for consumers as it had in respect of milk, meat, grain and other products.

Mediterranean producers France, Italy and Greece were allowed to help themselves yet again in respect of fruit, vegetables and olive oil, but there will be no further helpings.

Agreement on maintenance of the existing state of affairs has provided Spain with its first-ever opportunity of costing the benefits and drawbacks of EEC membership.

The Community may have opened the door but it will now cost more to go through it.

State secretary Hans Jürgen Rohrer of the Bonn Agriculture Ministry said in Luxembourg that there could no longer any objections to Spain joining the EEC.

At the European Commission it was argued at the same time that the latest agricultural decisions might make negotiations with the two would-be new members more difficult.

No-one had worked out before the Agriculture Ministers reached their unanimous decision just how much it was all going to cost.

So it would certainly be premature to say that agricultural problems had been solved. The opposite is true.

A provisional review of the progress of talks shows that agreement has been reached on regional policy, transport, the movement of capital, legal adjustment, freedom to set up in business and the service trades and economic affairs and finance.

But agreement has yet to be reached with Spain and Portugal on, say, fisheries.

That may seem a minor consideration in a community of industrialised countries, but some idea of the pitfalls it could entail can be gained from the failure of countless sessions of EEC Councils of Ministers to reach agreement on herring catches.

Spain has one of the world's largest fishing fleets. Its catches amount to roughly a third of the total value of catches landed by EEC fleets.

In a 12-member EEC about one fisherman in four would be a Spaniard. How is he to make ends meet if the rich industrialised member-countries compete for his fishing grounds?

Serious obstacles remain to be surmounted even where cash or access to fishing grounds are not at stake.

Now, in a 12-member EEC, are decisions to be reached and political hostilities to be kept working? Experience with Greece counsels on the side of caution.

Athens has very much upset the rather nice going along with the grain and on its own to a remarkable extent by EEC standards and by virtue of the striking incompetence of its representatives.

"Cumbersome nature of the decision-making machinery" is a Brussels euphemism for the fact that at sessions of the Council of Ministers national interest is increasingly being taken as an excuse for using the veto in a manner not envisaged by the Treaty of Rome.

Danish objections nearly scuttled the entire EEC fisheries policy, while Bri-

tain almost vetoed the EEC's Portugal, for instance, to be able to impose its views on the Common Market where they are shared by the other 11?

Proposals for solutions are being discussed. The Commission suggested to the Council of Ministers that disputes should be referred to a decision. The Council is to agree to this proposal.

Minority views can be deliberated down by qualified majority, or even a "second key", when it comes to using US nuclear weapons based on the Federal Republic of Germany.

But that would amount to the terms of the EEC, the British and German governments, being forced by the CSU leader, has thought out long and hard this problem. So have Socialists Egon Bahr and Peter Giotz.

Bonn is obviously not prepared to let that happen, while other countries have equally good reasons for not accepting and bankrolling an increase in this problem.

Everyone would like to see the issue of the would-be new members right while maintaining their own position.

The Community could have a political context of whether, in the joint EEC four years before the end of the 1980s, Bonn would be able to join the EEC four years before the end of the 1980s.

As a small country its problem is within the EEC's capacity to moderate, but they are now seen in the much more problematic context of Spain's.

"Portugal poses no special difficulty for all NATO countries enjoy equal rights and each member-country can and cannot be overruled by the Community producers," it was said in connection with a resolution of the European Parliament.

"Its production potential is limited, while its production structure is extremely outmoded, necessitating specific support measures for the Community."

These measures have in fact been under way.

Enlargement of the European Community to include Spain and Portugal is not only a political issue, but it creates difficulties with disarmament.

On the day after the Agriculture Ministers met, a bullet-proof Mercedes drew up outside the main entrance of the European Commission in Brussels.

It belonged to King Hassan II of Morocco for whose country the EEC had in the event of an attack on its territory the pact would only use weapons to the extent required to restore the integrity of pact territory.

He is bound to have to work with the EEC when Spain and Portugal join the Common Market to enjoy EEC preferences on the right of the harvesters to trade in Mediterranean produce.

Algerian representatives paid the European Commission a visit at the time as the Moroccan monarch had called just beforehand.

All these countries are rightly wary of the EEC. The uncertain nature of the EEC and opportunities for non-EEC countries to export Mediterranean products to the Common Market have proved too.

Spain's Socialist Premier Felipe Gonzalez is trying to speed up the process of linking it with other factors. He has said Spain would only stay in the negotiations with the EEC on condition that it was given a veto.

He was going to write to the Treaty for a clear statement of intent. It is running out, with Spanish and Portuguese interest in joining declining.

Less than half the Spaniards and Portuguese in four is still in favour of accession.

## PERSPECTIVE

# Missile debate widens to include question of a veto over use

Frankfurter Allgemeine

und, by implication, which areas are not to be considered as targets.

Then there is the question of the procedure by which the go-ahead is to be given for their use.

No-one is disputing that the US President is the only man who can give the order to fire, but that is no guide to whether he is required to consult his allies beforehand.

Assuming he is, can he overrule them? Are all NATO countries to have an equal say, and is there to be a right of veto?

The decision to use nuclear weapons is, after all, one that can have consequences for a NATO country up to and including its total destruction.

Four follow-up documents to MC 14/3 were drafted during the 1960s. They outlined regulations for tactical first use, for the use of nuclear mines, for the use of long-range strategic weapons and for the consultations that were to precede their use.

What matters for the Federal Republic is not only that NATO has made it clear in these documents that an aggressor must realise that his own territory is not necessarily safe from nuclear bombardment from the moment he occupies NATO territory.

The consultation procedures, which are laid down precisely and in detail, are equally important.

The regulations distinguish, for instance, between first use and response to a first strike by the Soviet Union.

Where first use by the West is concerned, the US President is under obligation to consult his allies. In the event of a Soviet attack he is merely strongly urged to consult them.

This distinction is in keeping with the imponderables of a nuclear attack on the West.

But not only the formal consultation

procedure within the West has been clarified; before reaching a decision the US President must also consult the North Atlantic Council.

Special importance is to be attached to the views of a country or countries that are likely to be mainly affected by a nuclear decision.

Countries mainly affected are defined as those from whose territory nuclear weapons are to be used and where warheads and delivery systems are stationed.

This being so, the Federal Republic could lay claim to special importance. In the event there would be a simultaneous conference involving the North Atlantic Council in Brussels, the US President in Washington and NATO governments in their respective capitals, especially the German Chancellor in Bonn.

Cara has been taken to ensure that the necessary connections are available and will work even in an emergency.

The installations by which consultation procedures are to be operated are by no means all that has long been at the ready.

Every year classified NATO manoeuvres, such as Wintex, are held, to give governments and heads of government practice.

This is to ensure that those who will have to take decisions know what can happen and what specific situations and constraints they might face, what options they could be left with and what considerations they would need to bear in mind.

Alliance interests and national interests need taking into account, ranging from the use of nuclear weapons to target planning.

There is, for instance, a difference between targets being limited to parts of one's own territory that are occupied by the enemy or including his own territory.

If they are to include his territory, are they merely to extend to the glacis pro-

vided by his allies or to include his own heartland too?

NATO's nuclear planning group was specially set up to enable America's allies to have a say in matters of vital interest to them.

So it is up to the Bonn government, and especially the Chancellor, to deal with the subject so intensively that it (or he) can express an authoritative opinion.

He must leave no doubt that his "no" on the use of nuclear weapons in a given situation would amount to a formal veto and that to ignore his decision would be to call the pact into question.

A more formally guaranteed veto right in respect of the use of nuclear weapons on or from Federal Republic territory might be feasible.

Whether it would be advisable is another matter. First, the Americans' right of disposal over their own nuclear weapons would be restricted. Second, any such arrangement would seriously limit NATO leeway and affect the credibility of its deterrent.

If a German Chancellor were to have a right of veto on the use of nuclear weapons it would be hard to imagine him not using it in view of the pressure he would be under.

That would perceptibly reduce the risk even in peacetime that any potential aggressor would be running.

The yardstick of NATO's behaviour must be to make the risk incalculable for any aggressor, and hence unacceptably high.

That presupposes a minimum of mutual trust and desire for self-assertion. If they are lacking, especially trust in one's allies on crucial issues, the only alternative is to forgo self-defence or establish an independent nuclear deterrent.

France did the latter. For the Federal Republic it is as out of the question for many reasons as is the option of dispensing with self-defence entirely.

So we will continue to have no choice but to rely on NATO and the combination of well-advised confidence in our allies and exertion of active influence on pact policies.

Karl Feldmeyer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, für Deutschland, 17 October 1983)

## Kohl in Djakarta

Continued from page 1

centive for our country to work hard at its own development."

Herr Kohl, who flew to Djakarta from Tokyo, paid the Indonesian capital the first visit ever made by a Bonn head of government.

On large billboards gigantic portraits of Herr and Frau Kohl and President and Mrs Suharto smiled down at the crowds.

The Indonesian Press, in articles of welcome, had stressed the longstanding tradition of cordial ties between the two countries.

But these words of welcome were interspersed with criticism of what so far has been a very lopsided trade balance in the Federal Republic's favour.

The Chancellor spent a mere 26 hours in Indonesia, population 150 million. He laid a wreath at the memorial to the one who died in paving the way to independence from the Dutch and colonial rule in 1945.

He then conferred with the Indonesian leader for over two hours on world affairs. At Indonesia's request special attention was paid to the New International Economic Order and to reactivation of the North-South dialogue.

Heinz-Joachim Melder,  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 November 1983)

## Bonn 'has no intention of claiming nuclear status'

The Bonn government wants neither a say in the use of nuclear weapons nor a right of veto, says spokesman Jürgen Südhoff.

The Federal Republic's position could not be compared with Britain's. Bonn had signed the non-proliferation treaty and deliberately renounced any claim to a say in their use.

There were longstanding agreements between Washington and Whitehall on the subject, and NATO allies had troops based in Germany.

Bonn had no intention of indirectly laying claim to nuclear status, either via a right to a say or a right of veto.

Veto was inaccurate as a description of what was meant, which in effect amounted to not much more than consultation as arranged.

In the framework of consultations the Bonn government's views carried great weight, and that was quite adequate.

Other NATO partners were also involved in the consultation process.

All NATO countries enjoyed the same status, he said, but distinctions must be made where rights and duties were concerned.

There were some countries where foreign troops were stationed and others where they weren't. The entire issue was complex and unsuitable for public debate.

On more than one occasion in recent months the CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss, and various Social Democrats have suggested Bonn ought to lay claim to a say in the use of nuclear weapons by NATO.

Social Democratic Bonn MP Karsten Voigt has repeated the demand, saying Germany didn't want a finger on the nuclear trigger, but would appreciate, one, on the safety catch.

Heinz-Joachim Melder,  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 November 1983)

## What the young think about the future

the better in East-West ties and relations between industrialised and developing countries.

In their expectations of the future young and older people differ little, which surprised Common Market pollsters, who were expecting young people to be more optimistic.

Views differed from generation to generation on European integration. Most young people are not hostile toward the idea of a united Europe, but 46 per cent would be indifferent to a breakdown of the European Community.

Peace clearly heads the bill for issues that are worth running a risk, both for juveniles (65 per cent) and over-25s (67 per cent).

Fifty-eight per cent of the EEC young have either great or some confidence in people in the United States, whereas 72 per cent have little or no confidence in people in the Soviet Union.

The survey reveals interesting details on relations between young people and their parents.

Sixty-three per cent of Dutch youngsters questioned said they were very good, as against an EEC average of 42 per cent and 48 per cent for Luxembourg.

Germans came bottom of the list. Only 30 per cent said their relations with their parents were very good.

Michael Stabenow

(Bremer Nachrichten, 26 October 1983)

Most 15- to 24-year-olds in the European Community take a gloomy view of the future, according to a survey published by the European Commission in Brussels.

Entitled Young Europeans, the survey was compiled for International Young People's Year, 1985, and based on a poll of 9,700 youngsters in the 10 EEC countries made in spring 1982.

Well over half (between 60 and 70 per cent) of young people asked were worried that unemployment might increase in the years ahead.

At the time of asking 11 per cent of EEC nationals in the age group questioned were either unemployed or looking for a job.

They also expected crime to increase, likewise terrorism and widespread environmental destruction.

A mere 30 per cent foresaw a turn for



## ■ TRADE

# Germans slow off the mark in Far East, meeting told

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

German businessmen have been accused of being slow to take advantage of the commercial possibilities of South-East Asia.

A board member of the Ifo economic research institute, Dr Helmut Laumer, told a conference in Munich that almost all other EEC countries had increased exports to the region faster than Germany between 1976 and 1981.

Germany exported DM4bn worth of industrial goods a year, which made it the biggest EEC supplier. But, said Dr Laumer, it was running the risk of losing this advantage to European competitors.

He was addressing a conference organised by Ifo and attended by 400 delegates comprising businessmen, economists and politicians.

Ifo took the step because of increased interest in South-East Asia's commercial possibilities. There have been various high-level trips to the region, including one by Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke to Singapore.

The head of the Federation of German Industry, Professor Rolf Rodenstock, is about to leave on a tour of Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

Ifo arranged an interesting blend of speakers: Germans and Asians; and authorities both in the theory and the practice of business.

The first day was dominated by the theorists. The managers took over the second day. And opinions clashed.

The businessmen were annoyed at the academics' trend towards generalising and use of statistics to back up opinions.

They became even more annoyed when speakers such as Dr Laumer accused them of inactivity and lack of involvement in the Far East.

Dr Laumer said half the exports to the region were from Japan and 23 per cent from the US. These figures were both rising.

Only 20 per cent came from the EEC. And this figure was getting less.

He said West Germany's deteriorating position was due to a lack of initiative. It was not because of a lack of competitiveness.

Competitiveness had improved compared with other EEC members over the past few years, Ifo studies had shown.

Neither could the blame be put on lack of export opportunities. The share of high-tech products among German exports, for example, was higher than France's or Italy's or Japan's to South-East Asia.

Business delegates rejected Dr Laumer's accusations. They pointed to the differing commercial significance of the individual countries, their different economic positions, needs and economic policies — especially regarding trade.

Dr Wilfried Lütkenhorst of the Ruhr University in Bochum said that protective tariffs and non-tariff trade obstacles and export subsidies played a major role in the South-East Asian countries. But none of this discriminated against the EEC countries. Since these measures applied equally to all exporters they

were no excuse for the EEC's relatively weak position there.

The managers were also upset at being accused of inadequate representation in South-East Asia. They said that this certainly did not apply to major corporations, though it might to medium-sized ones.

Representatives of smaller companies conceded that their representation was not high, but blamed this on tight finances.

The managers also said that the statistics presented by the academics did not reflect reality.

They said US competition on the South-East Asian market was not as formidable as statistics seemed to indicate.

Much of America's exports, they said, were farm products and aircraft — an area in which German industry does not compete.

A compromise formula was found despite these differences. The businessmen conceded the theoreticians' interest in coming up with generally applicable statements. And the academics conceded that their point of view might not touch with reality.

The two camps agreed on the smallest common denominator: totally different views but a common aim.

It did not take them long to agree that South-East Asia was one of the world's fastest growing markets, which presented German industry with excellent sales opportunities.

Deployment of missiles in Western Europe next month would not damage trade between the East Bloc and the West, says a German trade organisation.

BGA, the wholesale and foreign trade federation, polled its members before issuing a statement.

The president, Hans Hartwig, said East Bloc countries made a clear distinction between foreign affairs and trade relations.

However, trade with some of the smaller East Bloc nations might be hampered because of their high foreign debts.

Several member firms said it was absurd to think that Comecon countries would see any link at all between trade and missile deployment.

The Western embargo after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had not harmed trade with the USSR.

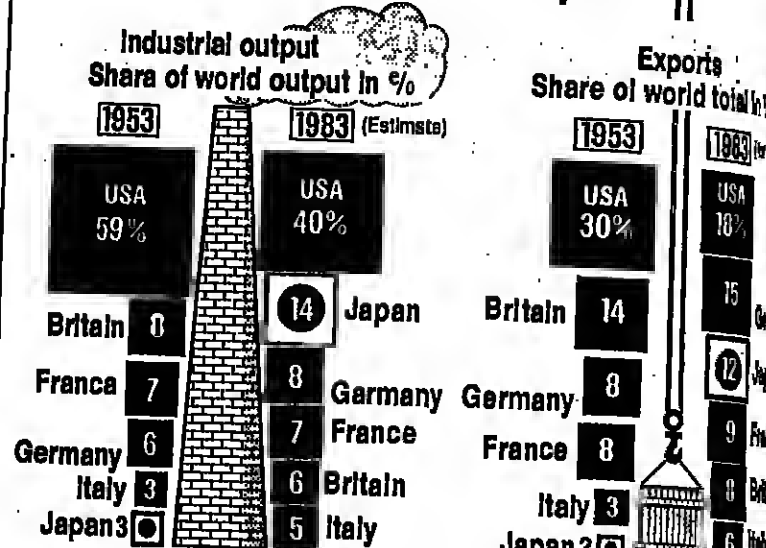
The Soviet Union did not retaliate by buying its grain from non-American sellers until Washington extended its technology embargo beyond its own borders, Hartwig says.

The companies interviewed agreed that the influence of political events on East-West trade must not be overestimated.

The heavy increase in trade in the first half of the 1970s, they said, was primarily due to the East Bloc's opening towards the West and its drive to buy Western technology.

The more sluggish trade that set in around the mid-1970s was primarily due to the Comecon countries' foreign debt. Despite political ups and downs, the East Bloc's share of Germany's overall

## The rise of Japan



The director of the Manila-based Centre for Research and Communication, Jesus P. Estanislau, said he expected an average annual growth rate of seven per cent for the region until the year 2000.

Despite agreement on the opportunities offered by the Far East, there was also an awareness of the risks.

The danger was seen as coming from the Asian countries themselves, though particularly from Japan which commercially dominates the region.

Japan's dominant position rests primarily with the general trading corporations that put their emphasis on wholesale and foreign trade. This is reinforced by financing deals and their function as a command post for Japan's major industrial conglomerates.

These general trading firms have branches, subsidiaries and representative offices in all South-East Asian countries.

Their strong market position and their size (Japan's biggest trading firm, the Mitsubishi Corporation, is eight times the size of its German counterpart, Stin-

nes GmbH, in terms of sales) have helped them to ward off export competition. This view was expressed by Dr Max Eli, head of the German department of Allianz AG.

He said that this was supported by Japanese firms' mistrust of German cooperation deals.

Because of this dominant position the Japanese trading firms, Dr Eli said, have been putting a strain on the German Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Singapore, considers direct investment in Asia is essential. The greater involvement the greater the success, he said.

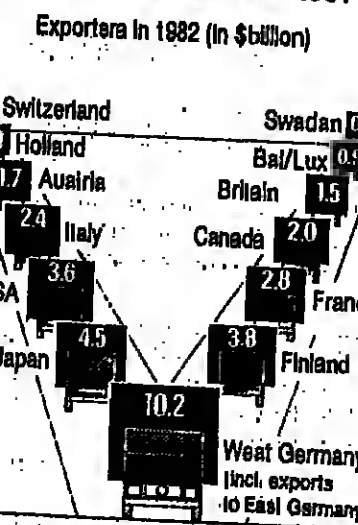
The conclusion of the meeting was that South-East Asia is far from Japan's front yard, as it is often credited in Europe.

After all, Indonesia is as far from Japan as India is from Europe. A German delegate put it, nobody would seriously call India Europe's front yard.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 October 1983)

## Missile issue 'no threat to Comecon deals'

### Who supplies the East Bloc?



foreign trade has remained fairly constant at about five per cent.

There has, however, been a considerable shift in the trade with Comecon countries, in both imports and exports. More than half of Germany's East Bloc trade is now accounted for by the Soviet Union, as against one-third earlier.

The Soviet Union is also the only East Bloc country to which exports rose in the first half of this year (by 28 per cent to DM5.8bn).

Without this rise, Germany's trade with the East Bloc would have declined.

Switzerland, which is particularly plighted by its foreign debt, has seen a 36 per cent to DM333m.

Hungary's economic reforms have been successful at home but have had an effect on trade with the West. German shipments there in the first months of this year rose 21 per cent to DM1.1bn.

After dropping markedly in the few years, shipments to Poland have stabilised at about DM1bn.

The BGA doubts that the Comecon countries will be able to sustain their reluctance to import Western plant and equipment and consumer goods. If they did, they would fall even further behind the West.

The Soviet Union is an exception because of its greater export capacity. Materials and energy sales could be enough foreign exchange to pay for technology imports on a global scale.

German exporters are waiting for other Comecon countries to solve their debt problems.

This is being hampered by their inability to expand their exports due to EEC's protectionism in agriculture, textiles and steel.

The BGA stresses that the East Bloc's overall debt to the West has risen to DM50bn in the past decade.

(Hans-Jürgen Albrecht, Die Welt, 24 October 1983)

## ■ INDUSTRY

# Plant fit for the scrapheap threatens competitiveness

Still, while the investment trend in 1982 clearly pointed downward, it now at least points in the right direction: up.

Investments are expected to be up 3.5 per cent adjusted for inflation this year and 4.5 per cent in 1984.

But even these growth rates are nothing special, as a Bundesbank analysis shows.

In the first half of this year, business (excluding housing and banks) invested 4.5 per cent more in buildings and equipment than in the same period last year.

Investment in plant and equipment has thus risen slightly more steeply against the previous year than GNP. This is good, but it is not enough.

The Bundesbank says investment in plant and equipment are still inadequate considering the structural changes and need to remain competitive on foreign markets.

Industry's investment in plant and equipment in the first half of 1983 accounted for only 11 per cent of GNP. Deducting depreciation, this drops to a mere 1.5 per cent of GNP.

This 1.5 per cent is the figure by which new investments exceeded wear and tear.

After a brief phase after the 1973/74 oil shock, this is the lowest investment rate ever in this country," says the Bundesbank.

Investment in the 1970s averaged four per cent of GNP in the 1960s it was as much as six per cent.

"Much more is needed to secure a sustained growth and provide more jobs," it says.

Yet many people doubt that investment creates jobs. The common view is exactly the opposite: that they do away with them. But this is wrong.

High investment phases have always been marked by a growing demand for labour. The fact is that investments secure existing jobs and provide new ones.

It is also a fact that rationalisation is gaining in importance as a driving force behind investment. In plants by the Munich-based Ifo Institute, more than half of the respondents said that their investments this year would be for the introduction of new production methods.

In terms this a post-war record. But rationalisation need not necessarily mean layoffs. In its last annual report, the Council of Economic Experts said

that "rationalisation investments are necessary to secure our competitiveness on world markets and our future standard of living."

German pay rates, the experts said, could only be maintained if productivity rises, and this presupposes rationalisation investments.

The council says that Germany has had too little not too much rationalisation investment in the past five years.

## New generation of robots steps up the efficiency

Half of Germany's 1.2 million assembly line jobs are threatened by the new generation of thinking robots, according to a Commerzbank report.

It says that current robot technology eliminates two or three jobs per robot. The second generation will eliminate between four and six jobs and, in some cases, up to 10.

The report quotes Volkswagen figures: robots have been doing between 14 and 25 per cent of production work. This was expected to increase to 40 per cent in the medium term and eventually 60 per cent.

At the BMW works, it was anticipated that 40 per cent of assembly line work would be done by robots by the year 2000.

The Prognos-Makintosh Institute estimates that 200,000 jobs will be lost by 1985 and 500,000 by 1990. The Ifo Institute agrees.

The use of assembly line robots (in jargon, the "rationalisation potential of the future") in Germany has been relatively low compared with Japan and the USA.

Japan's use of robots is primarily aimed at compensation for its labour shortage. In Europe, they are essentially used to replace obsolete assembly line technologies.

The adaptation to new models of the firmly installed robots along the welding assembly lines of the auto industry is difficult and costly. But the new generation equipped with sensors can easily adapt.

Programmable robots can even work on different models along the same assembly line.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 October 1983)

The Bundesbank sees it in a similar light. In its 1982 annual report, it stresses that the efficiency of Germany's production facilities has suffered as a result of the two oil crises.

The capital-intensive measures to save energy and develop alternative sources had left little money for productivity improvements.

Moreover, competition from threshold countries had led to the shutdown of production capacities in important branches of industry.

Only additional investments could remedy this and the obsolescence of production facilities, says the bank, which favours investment in technological progress.

Paul Bellinghausen

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christi und Welt, 28 October 1983)

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have been held and



## A master makes anti-racist point at Hof festival

**White Dog**, old master Samuel Fuller's manifesto against racism, tells the tale of a white dog that is taught to kill blacks.

A black scientist tries to deprogramme the dog and make it forget its training to hate blacks. But it ends up attacking whites instead.

Fuller's film was the outstanding one at the 17th international film festival in Hof, Bavaria.

The director starred in person, 71 years old and a big man, although small in physique, invariably dressed in a light-coloured trench coat with the collar turned up. He looked like someone straight out of a gangster movie.

A number of film classics shown at the festival included his Western, *40 Guns*, made in 1957, a black-and-white sight for sore eyes starring Barbara Stanwyck as the only "man" among men who were still men.

What would Hof be without Hollywood? Festival organizer Heinz Baderwitz certainly has a sixth sense for films to keep his public happy.

### Something for all

This year they included *The Howling*, a horror film by John Sayles featuring a dinosaur-sized alligator and a werewolf, Marilyn Monroe in *Burnt Offerings* and Richard Gere in *Breathless*.

So there was something to suit all tastes. A thin patch in new German films was tided over. Filmgoers were elated again.

The retrospective devoted to the work of US director and screenplay writer John Sayles, 33, showed that Hollywood relies on the same ingredients as anyone else. But how much more effectively even when they are sparingly used!

His *Liana* was the most impressive of the many dropout films at the festival. It tells the tale of a woman who leaves her husband and children for another woman and in the end is deserted herself.

Hans Noever's latest film, *Julius geht nach Amerika* (Julius Goes To America), is fine. Let me not be misunderstood on that point. It is engagingly unambitious.

But the point of the film, which is that Julius, a forklift truck-driver, in fact merely moves from one part of Munich to another, could have done with a little more varied and wittier treatment.

Peter Fleischmann's *Frevel* (Outrage), the tale of a plain-clothes police officer and dropout, keeps viewers breathless in comparison, albeit unwittingly.

It starts like a hapless TV crime serial in which the casting is all wrong and grows steadily more mysterious and tension-laden in the puzzling tale it tells.

It is all about a mother who kills her child, a truly quiet and secretive woman, and ends with a dramatic and bombastic but in retrospect lacks both motivation and credibility.

Roland Klick's *White Star*, starring Dennis Hopper, is a total failure. Hopper is cast as a record promoter determined by hook or by crook to manage a pale blond youth to superstar status.

## DIE WELT

Hof has traditionally, unconventionally, been a testbed for the new German film, and this year German filmmakers were out in force to make a good impression.

Herbert Achtembusch fortunately takes himself more seriously than God (whom he portrayed somewhat controversially in his last film).

This time he notched up a personal success with an autobiographical tale about his parents and his birth entitled *Die Olympia-Siegerin* (The Olympic Victor).

Werner Schroeter took the pompous 1982 Manila film festival as an opportunity to make a documentary about the Philippines.

His *Der lachende Stern* (The Laughing Star) leaves nothing to be desired by way of polemical pointedness, while at the same time he doesn't just give Mrs Imelda Marcos, the President's wife, the sledgehammer treatment.

Lothar Lambert may be accused of dealing carelessly and irresponsibly with topics such as women's lib and homosexuality.

But he must be admitted to have dealt with them in *Paso Doble* with refreshing ease, entertainingly and with anything but a heavy hand.

It tells the tale of a Berlin couple. The wife, played by Ulrike S., has an affair with a Persian masseur. The husband, Albert Haina, tells for a dumb Spanish boy who works as a toilet attendant.

Their children can't make head or tail of what is going on. Neither can the audience, after an entertaining film, of the doubtless ironic but sadly clumsily hetero happy end.

Reinhard Münster is a talented youngster with a knack for humour too. His *Dorado One-Way*, with which he graduated at the Berlin Film and TV Academy, deals with a filmmaker com-

## Europarlament plan to hit back at US dominance

An all-European film festival is envisaged by the European Parliament in Strasbourg as a means of hitting back at competition from US films.

European filmmakers have been in commercial straits for 25 years. A festival for European films only might help, MEPs feel, and Munich has been suggested as a venue.

But cash and awards will not be enough to seriously challenge the commanding position held by US filmmakers and distributors.

A more effective method could well be to make 100 prints of award-winning films and supply them free of charge to a supranational network of European distributors.

Euro-MPs have instructed the EEC Commission in Brussels to consider whether US distributors' trading practices are in keeping with Common Market regulations on freedom of competition.

muting between Berlin and Cannes. Its witty dialogues made it Lubtech Prize material, and a fine first film. His young colleagues Uwe Schrader, with *Kanakbraut*, Daniel Heller, with *Fehlstart*, and Volker Maria Arend, with *Hure*, likewise show talent and amazing self-assurance in handling a cast. So although the German film may be going through a thin patch at present, there need be no worries for the future.

Bernd Plogemann: White dog, black man... from Samuel Fuller's film *White Dog* (Die Welt, 31 October 1983)



(Photo: International)

## Imagination essential to survive technocratic era

A crisis of imagination confronts the film and TV drama industry in the Federal Republic of Germany, TV critics were told at their 16th Mainz conference.

This sense of creative imagination was essential if film and TV were to survive in a technocratic era.

Over 300 participants agreed on a strategy of joining forces on film to counteract the threat of forfeiting both identity and audience ratings.

Film director Alexander Kluge outlined approaches to cooperation between the private film trade and the financially secure broadcasting corporations.

His personal commitment and stimulating ideas were instrumental in ensuring that the conference was marked by

more than mere wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The subject of this year's conference was Film Culture — Film Cinema (On the State of Relations Between Film and TV), until it prompted some ideas in the direction of creativity.

Cable and satellite TV and video were sure to bring about changes in the media of which US producers corner the lion's share.

Five US media giants, the *New York Times*, were interested in new film and unconcerned about the "helling" of German viewers.

The German film industry and networks certainly face a problem maintaining their national identity, will need to produce a wide range of committed film entertainment.

The former director-general of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Hans Albert, said power of the intellect ought not to be still in the face of the omnipotence of the facts.

"We need vitality and joie de vivre, we are to change reality," he said, reality to which he referred can be reached by quoting snippets from Mainz conference.

Speakers referred to the "mediocrity of German films," to "shoe boxes of cinema centres where screens are so small they seem to be converting to TV proportions" and to the "immobility of older people who no longer go out to the cinema."

The stick-in-the-mud structure of ARD and ZDF, Germany's two main TV networks, were the other side of the coin. They "accustom the public to the rieties of programme, duplicate themselves and fill in the slot by claiming on the basis of viewer ratings, they are what viewers want."

They were criticised for paying Hollywood DM120m for new detective serials while spending only a pittance on domestic film promotion.

So the critics, meeting at the ZDF, continued on page 13

## EDUCATION

## The simple, basic essential: garbage in, garbage out

School computer rooms have become popular that sometimes the power is turned off to get everybody to use one.

Many pupils are as familiar with computer languages like basic, pascal, fortran as other are with multiplication tables. The elite have their own computer.

Despite the advances, progress is not enough, say pupils. Lower Saxony Education Minister Georg-Berndt is determined to open up state schools to the new technology, but he is accused of lagging behind developments.

For students say the Americans and the Japanese are far ahead. Immediately after taking office a year ago, he said it was time for the state to accept the technological challenge.

Up to now, the schools have gone to the industry hat in hand. Computer manufacturers have been pretty generous, knowing that every give-away computer could result in a home computer buyer.

Another problem worries the teachers even more. Only few of those who attended the Loccum meeting were training computer experts. Most teachers are self-taught. Some have attended special courses.

But the courses are overrun and three-year waiting lists are no rarity. Delegates at Loccum disagreed on whether to have a separate computer science subject at school or whether this should be part of mathematics, physics or chemistry.

Data processing ranks as third or fourth elective exam subject for *Gymnasium*.

In the middle grades of *Gymnasium* and *Realschule*, computer science is offered only on an extra-curricular or workshop basis.

One teacher puts a problem to a group of students: "What you see here is the crossroads of a main and a secondary street. You're all familiar with it: the main street traffic light is green."

"It doesn't change until a secondary street vehicle triggers a contact point. Make a computer programme that will explain the change of the main street traffic light 'green-yellow-red' to 'red-yellow-green' on the secondary street."

The problem is easy for senior students from five Hanover *Gymnasium* schools attending a computer course at Helene Lange School in Linden.

The 15 students — only one a girl — take only a couple of minutes to come up with the programme. The terminal shows a complicated diagram based on the laws of algorithmic logic that govern even the most complicated of computer programmes.

Oversimplified, the computer must be fed information to which it can only answer with a "yes" or "no." For instance: "Is a car passing the contact trigger?"

"Yes."

"Does it have the green light?"

"No."

"This forces the students to be systematic and logical in their thinking," says teacher Rolf-Wolfgang Meuter, a trained physicist and a realist when it comes to teaching.

While other teachers at the Loccum meeting were overjoyed at the rush of students to attend computer instruction, Meuter favours the use of computers as a mere teaching aid.

"Students are in danger of getting out of touch with reality because there is next to nothing a computer cannot do," he says. "But it cannot replace practical experience in physics instruction. It can develop models of society where singles procreate and couples never have any children. It's easy for the computer. But it can only do what we tell it to do. And this is what the youngsters have to understand."

Computer experts shrug this off with a single word: "GIGO" — garbage in, garbage out.

Students who attend computer courses are different from the rest. "No future" — slogan are not for them. What they think of is their future work.

"I'm attending the computer lessons because I want to become a tax lawyer," says Jens. "I won't be able to manage

No figures were available on the *Realschule* (not so elite) secondary schools but it is estimated that at least 25 provide computer instruction.

Up to 60 per cent of senior students receive data processing instruction. But only one per cent agree to being examined.

A data processing teacher: "We have captured the school's elite, but we want to get all of them."

Hardware (the computers themselves) prices have dropped considerably in the past few years, but it is still expensive. Teachers ask where the money is to come from.

Up to now, the schools have gone to the industry hat in hand. Computer manufacturers have been pretty generous, knowing that every give-away computer could result in a home computer buyer.

Another problem worries the teachers even more. Only few of those who attended the Loccum meeting were training computer experts. Most teachers are self-taught. Some have attended special courses.

But the courses are overrun and three-year waiting lists are no rarity.

Delegates at Loccum disagreed on whether to have a separate computer science subject at school or whether this should be part of mathematics, physics or chemistry.

Data processing ranks as third or

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## DIE WELT

ABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn. USA enttäuscht

Die Sowjetunion auf dem Verhandlungsweg zum NATO-Vertrag

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Children at play. Pulling out the plug is the only way to make them go home.

(Photo: dpa)

fourth elective exam subject for *Gymnasium*.

In the middle grades of *Gymnasium* and *Realschule*, computer science is offered only on an extra-curricular or workshop basis.

One teacher puts a problem to a group of students: "What you see here is the crossroads of a main and a secondary street. You're all familiar with it: the main street traffic light is green."

"It doesn't change until a secondary street vehicle triggers a contact point. Make a computer programme that will explain the change of the main street traffic light 'green-yellow-red' to 'red-yellow-green' on the secondary street."

The problem is easy for senior students from five Hanover *Gymnasium* schools attending a computer course at Helene Lange School in Linden.

The 15 students — only one a girl — take only a couple of minutes to come up with the programme. The terminal shows a complicated diagram based on the laws of algorithmic logic that govern even the most complicated of computer programmes.

Oversimplified, the computer must be fed information to which it can only answer with a "yes" or "no." For instance: "Is a car passing the contact trigger?"

"Yes."

"Does it have the green light?"

"No."

"This forces the students to be systematic and logical in their thinking," says teacher Rolf-Wolfgang Meuter, a trained physicist and a realist when it comes to teaching.

While other teachers at the Loccum meeting were overjoyed at the rush of students to attend computer instruction, Meuter favours the use of computers as a mere teaching aid.

"Students are in danger of getting out of touch with reality because there is next to nothing a computer cannot do," he says. "But it cannot replace practical experience in physics instruction. It can develop models of society where singles procreate and couples never have any children. It's easy for the computer. But it can only do what we tell it to do. And this is what the youngsters have to understand."

Computer experts shrug this off with a single word: "GIGO" — garbage in, garbage out.

Students who attend computer courses are different from the rest. "No future" — slogan are not for them. What they think of is their future work.

"I'm attending the computer lessons because I want to become a tax lawyer," says Jens. "I won't be able to manage

without a computer. But I also don't want to have to buy my software; I want to make my own."

Few people realise how far the new generation has progressed in the field of computers.

They are bored with the computer games offered in department stores unless they can develop and programme them themselves.

They have no trouble learning the computer language. Logo, for instance, was developed by Professor Seymour Papert of Boston for three-year-olds.

Basic already lacks challenge at schools, and students are now going for pascal and fortran.

Yet only eight years ago fortran was regarded as too difficult for university students specialising in statistics.

One Helene Lange School student said: "It's like with swimming. If you learn it as a five-year-old you won't have any problem. But if you're 25 when you're plunged into cold water you get frightened."

One of the Loccum groups dealt with the question whether schools should not protect children from computers, and their social effects rather than expose them to the electronic brains.

Does communicating with machines rather than people not entail the loss of the ability to talk?

A mother put it this way: "What will happen when we take the electronic pacifier away from our children?"

The answer was pragmatic: school cannot go against trends in social development. It cannot become a repair shop.

The best protection it can offer is to teach how to deal with computers. The pros and cons are discussed more earnestly in Germany than abroad.

American, Japanese, Swiss and British schools are much better equipped with computers than German ones.

While Germans timidly ask "should we do it?" the others have been playing with computers for years.

But the Germans are more thorough. Munich psychologist Udo Karl of the Centre for the Use of Computers in School Instruction has compared American and German experiences.

He has come up with one conspicuous difference. When American software is programmed to come up with a joke or a comic-strip figure at a certain point, everybody laughs. Germans get annoyed.

Karl: "German computer students don't want to play. They want to work."

Reinhard Urschler

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 October 1983)



(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29. October 1983)



The economic cost of white-collar crime is increasing dramatically. It is also getting harder to fight. Because of this, the *Bundeskriminalamt* (BKA), the German criminal investigation department ran a conference in Wiesbaden of German and foreign experts to consider the problem.

## THE LAW

# Huge cost of white-collar crime 'not just economic'

White collar crime interfered in the free-market economy and raised doubts about the justness of the nation's economic order, the Wiesbaden conference was told.

Siegfried Fröhlich, State Secretary at the Bonn Interior Ministry, said this type of crime created a vortex which sucked in more crime.

Honest businessmen were tempted to deviate to compete with illegal operators.

This meant genuine competition was destroyed, market forces were corrupted. The effect on the economic and social orders was disastrous and chronic.

White-collar crime was a challenge for politicians, the legal profession and the police. It was a difficult challenge because technical and economic changes were faster than government could move.

The criminals had the advantage. Their inventiveness would be admirable, said Herr Fröhlich, if it served a better purpose.

The meeting was a timely one. The Bundestag has just given a second reading to a bill aimed at closing loopholes involving computer crimes, fraud and wage embezzlement and the like.

There have been some spectacular cases of white collar crime recently.

One was the end, after four and a half years, of the Herstatt Bank trial in Col-

ogne in which DM1.2bn was lost after the most serious bank scandal in Germany since the war.

Another is the *Bundeskriminalamt* (BKA) investigation of about 60 British and German labour-leasing firms suspected to have brought thousands of British workers illegally to Germany.

Huge amounts of incriminating material have been found at 250 German construction companies.

Another investigation deals with fraudulent price fixing by major German construction companies in the further development of Rhine, Main, Moselle, Neckar and Saar inland waterways.

In The Hague a jointly operated cartel office that has contracted for 18 projects over the past three years at excessive profit margins, has been discovered. The total worth of the projects is DM100m.

Other cases include tax evasion, subsidies fraud, illegal dealing in commodities futures and industrial espionage.

Classical crimes like bankruptcy fraud have now been augmented by such modern varieties as computer crimes and video piracy.

The damage caused by this sort of crime is staggering. Some experts say that Germany's taxes could be reduced by one-third if there were no tax evasion.

Social security funds, and thus those who are insured, lose billions every year. If there were no illegal work, contribu-

tions could be lowered and benefits raised.

The legislators' problems are illustrated by the debate on a bill to stem fraudulent tendering for public projects.

The second bill against economic crimes makes no provision for this at all.

When preparing it, the cabinet considered the existing penalties — drastic fines by the Federal Criminal Office — to be adequate.

But insiders stress that these fines are already allowed for by the companies concerned and that, fines or no fines, they still make a profit. The deterrent effect is therefore minimal.

Terminological and legal difficulties have so far prevented lawmakers from coming up with a clear definition of this sort of crime.

All the judiciary and police have to go by is Section 74c of the Court Procedures Act which is widely used by both police and prosecutors.

Another thing that prevents a clear definition is the continuous technical and economic development that makes it impossible for government to keep pace.

This has meant delays in establishing specialised police squads staffed by economic experts.

"The police have had so much catching up to do that they are often unable to meet the judiciary's requirements,"

the president of the BKA, Dr. Boge, told the conference. As a result, public prosecutors had to do investigative work.

"This has not exactly helped relations between the two," Dr. Boge said.

He also stressed the need for cooperation with foreign authorities. Crime did not stop at national boundaries.

He urged the establishment of a European Interpol office in Münster, Westphalia, to exchange information.

Even the fight against "economic crime" that treats with money is now, more humbly, Müllers difficulties.

Dr. Boge listed not only the difficulties with business training, but also the fact that there were no rewards in the form of career prospects.

But the Wiesbaden conference was not entirely dominated by complaints.

It also dealt with positive measures, including major improvements in the Federal Republic of Germany's equivalent of the football organisational and personnel laws.

They include the establishment of special court panels for economic crimes, specialised prosecutors and police centres for economic crime.

Frankfurt police president Heinz Gemmer, formerly a prosecutor, said: "We must not let economic crime become a public relations program."

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He said the chances of winning a million are apparently 0.00000072 to 1, whereas you are likelier (0.00014 to 1) to win a suitcase when travelling by

## MODERN LIVING

# Stink over salmon gives restaurateur indigestion

Indigestion of a restaurant meal in a magazine article two years ago is the subject of litigation even though the restaurant, in Münster, Westphalia, since changed hands.

The owner of the restaurant, which was the owner of Westfälischer Friedhof, is now, more humbly, Müllers difficulties.

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to take another improbable comparison, you are four times likelier to be hit by lightning in the course of the trip than to land the treble chance in pools.

If you're a man, your chances of surviving to 100 are 7,000 times greater than of landing the elusive pools treble chance.

Even to stand an even chance of winning the lowest amount possible you must submit at least 37 entries (and are likely even to win what it cost you to enter).

Ralf Lisch's tips could be worth a million. They could certainly be worth the money. Here are some of them:

Don't go by your birthday in choosing your Lotto numbers. So many do you would be sure to share the prize with others.

Choose numbers (six out of 49 is the rule of the game) others would be unlikely to select. He suggests 41 to 46, inclusively.

Fussball-Toto, Rennquintett and 77 it may be worth a wager when the pot is full to the brim.

If you fancy a flutter in the lottery, a ticket for all six draws. Only in the lottery have you used your chance to the full.

In roulette you will on average probably lose less than in other games of chance, but the game is soon over. Losses can mount up.

Before entering for a competition of any kind, don't forget that your name and address may be sold to address agencies.

But don't let me spoil your fun," he concludes.

F. R. Karutz  
(Die Welt, 26 October 1983)

Altbierstube), took the critic, a 30-year-old law student and freelance journalist, to court.

The courts have made heavy weather of the proceedings. Düsseldorf county court ruled in summer 1982 that food was a matter of personal taste. If anyone felt a meal was bad, he was entitled to say so.

The restaurateur, who was suing for damages, appealed. The case has now come up before a higher court even though the restaurant no longer exists.

The offending article was headed A Total Washout, and the writer, Armin Diel, left readers of *Tips für Gourmets* magazine in little doubt as to his opinion.

"Just about everything went wrong that could," his article began. He wondered whether the smoked salmon he was served had been brought to Münster by bicycle.

The salmon was fibrous and dry, oversalted, brown and oxidised. The horseradish sauce served with it tasted like sweet industrial soap.

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All told, he wrote, the meal was a disgrace for DM82.50, especially in view of the claims to culinary excellence made on the restaurant's behalf and advertising that said it served French specialities.

The restaurant-owner, Werner Otto Jedamzik, was so outraged that he sued for damages. The case was dismissed in the lower court but he appealed, backed by hoteliers and restaurateurs.

He was keen, and so were they, to arrive at a legal precedent on such criticism. He also wanted damages, although he was not claiming the restaurant had closed as a result of being panned in the Press.

There was no connection between the two events, his lawyer said. The closure might arguably be attributed to general economic trends.

As in the first round of proceedings, the two sides' lawyers argued over whether the criticism was possibly so crushing because of a conflict of interest on the writer's part.

Herr Diel is a man of many parts. He is co-owner of a wine dealer's and Herr Jedamzik did not buy wines from his firm.

But Herr Diel's lawyer ruled out this possibility, saying his client had also panned meals in restaurants he supplied as a wine dealer.

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# Centre to give legal advice to children

An organisation has been set up to provide impartial legal advice and assistance to children and young people.

It has the backing of DKSB, the German society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and was set up in Bielefeld in September.

The organisation's founding chairman, Hans-Christian Prestien, says it plans to run advice bureaux all over the country.

Children and young people will be given advice and assistance on matters such as separation and divorce and youth court cases.

Herr Prestien, who used to be a family and youth court judge, said in Bonn that advice was currently provided almost entirely for adults.

Children were often mentioned but seldom consulted. They were seldom heard in court either. Lack of impartial advice or a lobby made them helpless.

Young people took part in youth court proceedings in which they were only in exceptions represented or advised by lawyers.

In close coordination with the DKSB legal and other advice is to be provided, plus representation and after-care. Panels will be staffed by a lawyer, a psychologist and a social worker.

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# Worms thrown back in council's face

Ten million worms seem destined to be the subject of litigation between an old-age pensioners' club in the Eifel hills and the city of Cologne.

The corporation borrowed one million worms from the pensioners to help convert garden waste into valuable compost. The experiment was a success.

The worms might well agree, but we will never know. When the pensioners came to collect them they had wriggled off to an unknown destination.

That was when the trouble began. The pensioners sent the corporation reminders, claiming that at the worms' rate of procreation they could well expect to be returned a billion wrigglers, not just the original million.

The corporation returned fire with legal documents referring to a specific amount of topsoil containing an unspecified number of worms.

They seemed to have joined forces, with local worms, the lawyers argued. Who could now tell them apart? So maybe a truckload of compost full of wrigglers would make amends.

But the pensioners said there weren't enough of them. After checking the compost offered, a spokesman for the pensioners said he had plenty of compost of that grade in his own back garden.

Besides, the pensioners no longer want their worms back. They want cash. Unless the two sides come to terms they will be suing Cologne for DM40,000 in damages.

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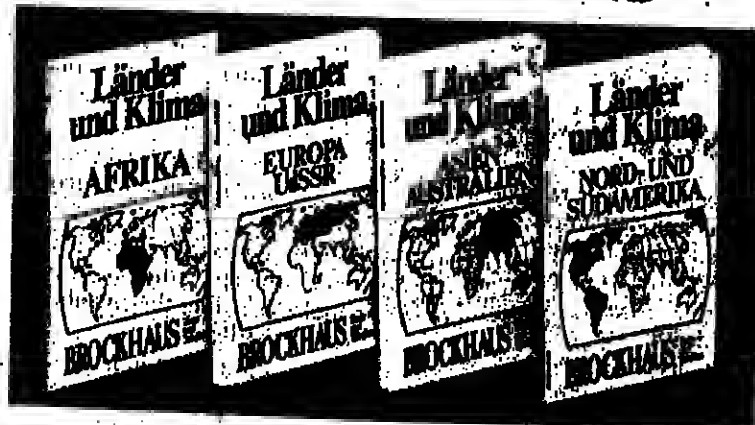
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